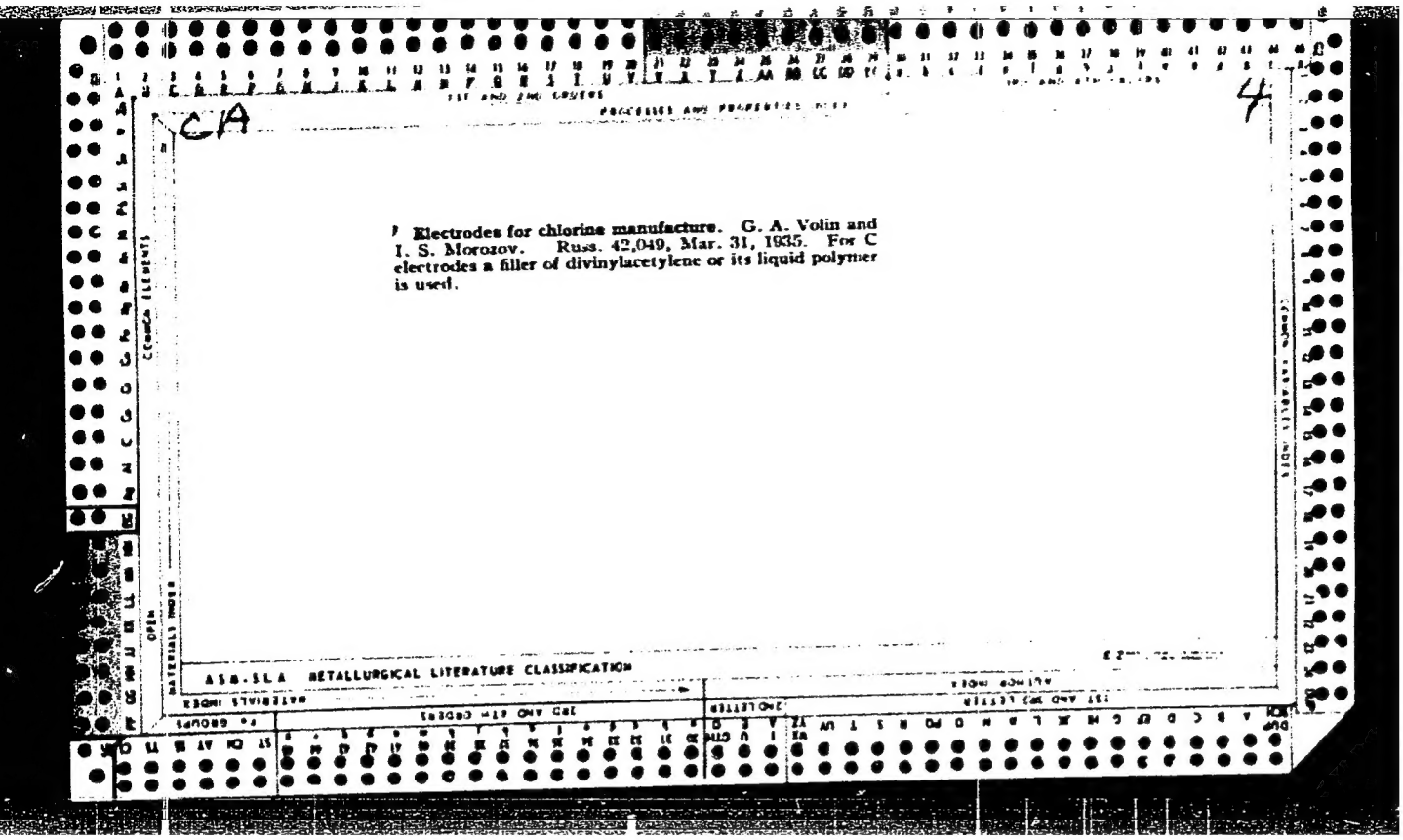
MIRONOV, O.S.; VOLIN, E.M.

Measuring true stresses in aluminum and zinc tensile tests at high temperatures. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:359 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Aluminum--Testing) (Zinc--Testing) (Strains and stresses)

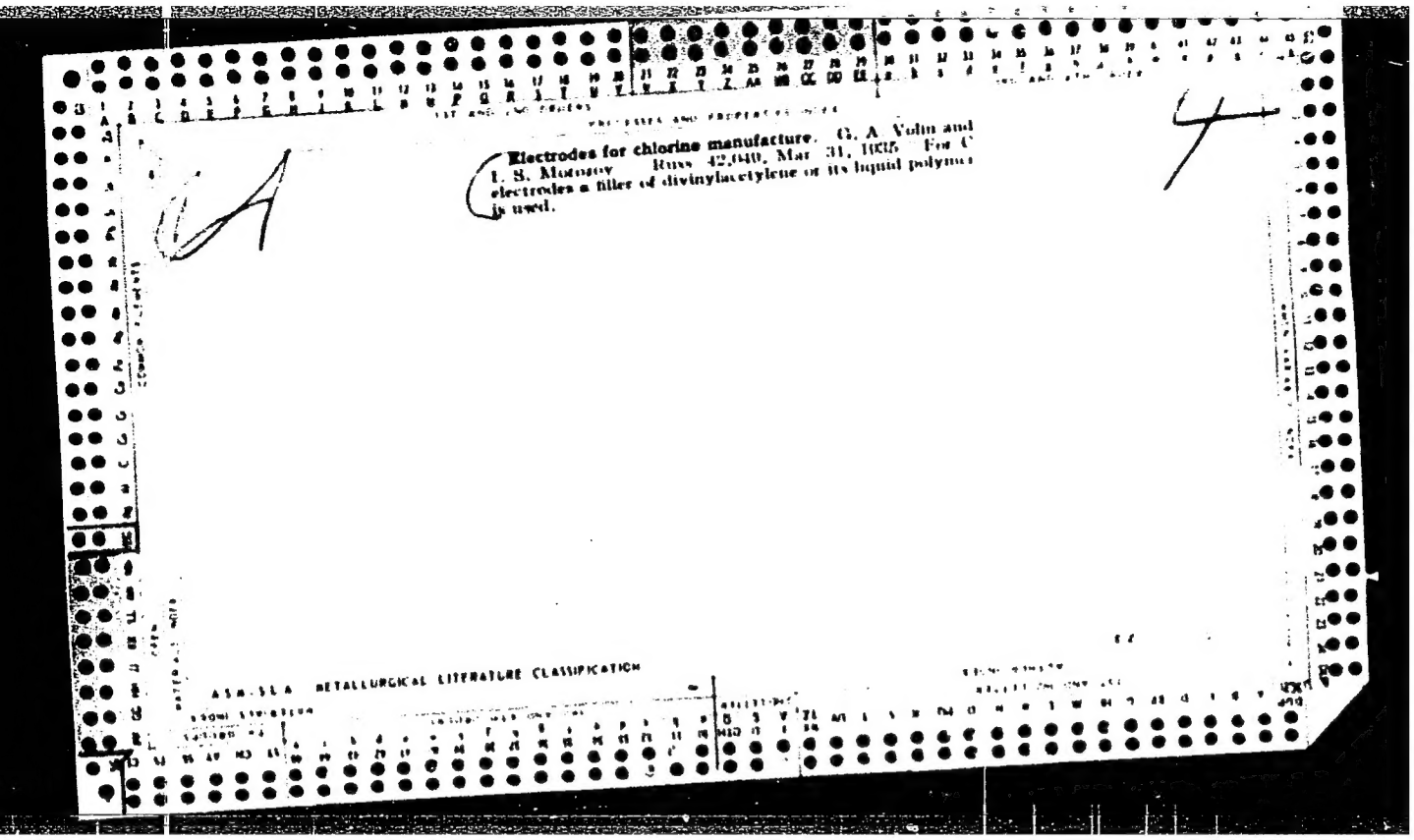


CA

4

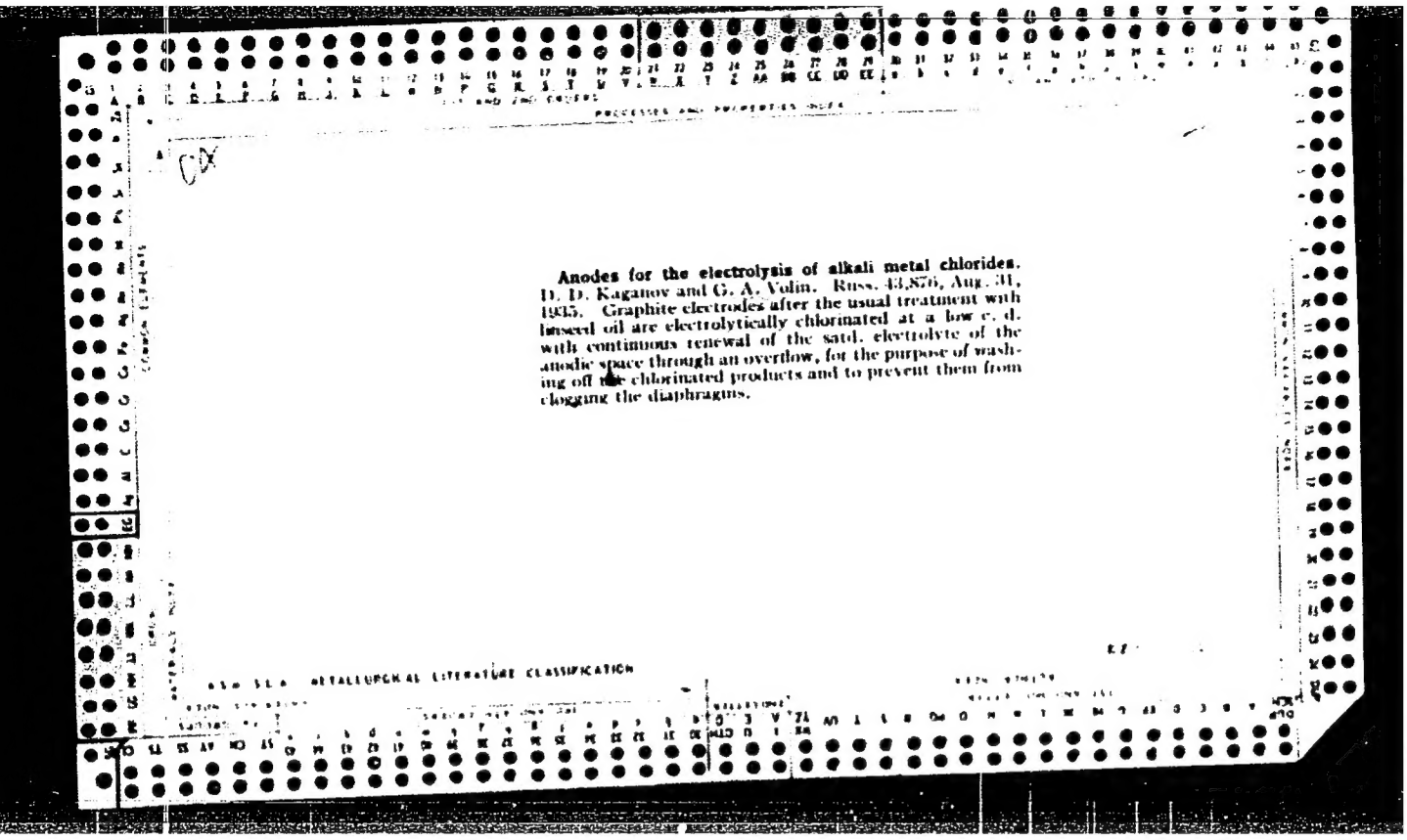
Electrodes for chlorine manufacture. G. A. Volin and I. S. Morozov. Russ. 42,049, Mar. 31, 1935. For C electrodes a filler of divinylacetylene or its liquid polymer is used.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

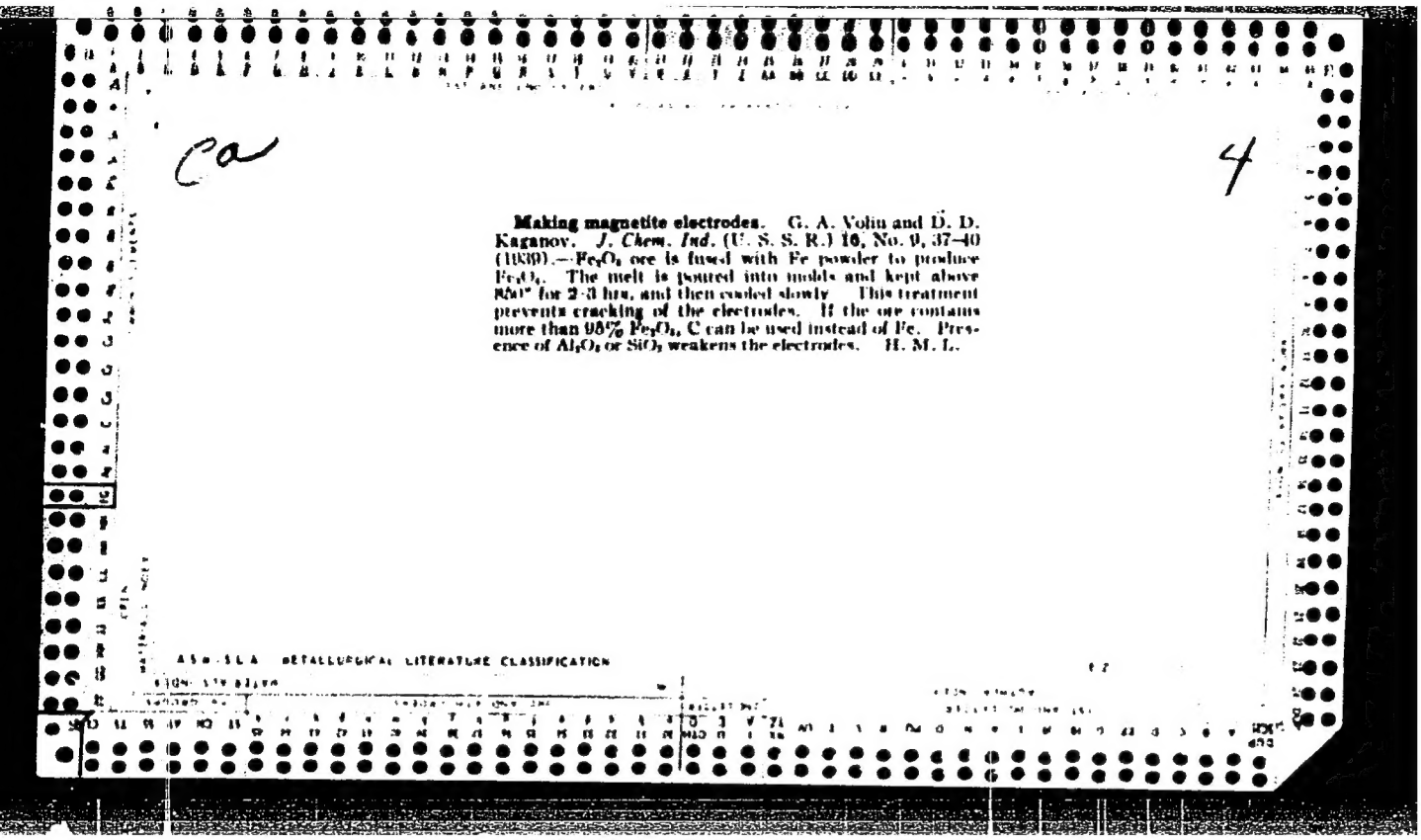


Electrodes for chlorine manufacture. G. A. Valin and I. S. Moroney. Russ 42,040, Mar 31, 1935. For C electrodes a filler of divinylacetylene or its liquid polymer is used.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Anodes for the electrolysis of alkali metal chlorides. D. D. Kaganov and G. A. Vulin. Russ. 43,876, Aug. 31, 1935. Graphite electrodes after the usual treatment with linseed oil are electrolytically chlorinated at a low c. d. with continuous renewal of the satd. electrolyte of the anodic space through an overflow, for the purpose of washing off the chlorinated products and to prevent them from clogging the diaphragms.



Ca

4

Making magnetite electrodes. G. A. Volin and D. D. Kaganov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) **16**, No. 9, 37–40 (1939).—Fe_2O_3 ore is fused with Fe powder to produce Fe_3O_4. The melt is poured into molds and kept above 850° for 2–3 hrs. and then cooled slowly. This treatment prevents cracking of the electrodes. If the ore contains more than 98% Fe_2O_3, C can be used instead of Fe. Presence of Al_2O_3 or SiO_2 weakens the electrodes. H. M. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOLIN, G. A.,
M. I. RAVICH, Trans. State Inst. Applied Chem. No. 22,
35-40 (1934)

VOLIN, Yu. A.

M. I. SAVITSKAYA, Trans Kuybyshev Inst Appl Chem, 1954, no. 32, 7-24
23-37, 35-40, 40-48, 48-68, 68-77, 77-86

VOLIN, G. A.
S. N. LURE, Zh Khim Prom 1933, No. 6, 44-50

VOLIN, G. A.
S. N. LURE, Zh Khim Prom 1933, No. 6, 44-50

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultivation K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15370

Author : I.P. Volin
Inst :
Title : Forest Cultivation in Estonia During Soviet Times. (Lesnoye khozyaystvo Estonii za sovetskoye vremya).

Orig Pub : Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 7, 9-14

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Volin, Miloslav

"Fotograficke praktikum. 2. [prepracovane] vyd. Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl.," (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Photographic practicum; a university textbook. 2d rev. ed. illus. (in pocket,) diagrs., graphs, tables]

p. 323 (Czechoslovakia, 1957)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR VOLIN, M.L.
TITLE The Rear Decrease of an Impulse in a Cathode Repeater with Capacitative Load.
PERIODICAL Radiotechnika, 11, fasc. 3, 63-69 (1956)
Publ. 3 / 1956 reviewed 9 / 1956

Here the causes for the spreading apart of the rear decrease of an impulse when passing through a heavily loaded cathode repeater are discussed. Because of the fact that the steepness of the front of the impulse is nearly entirely independent of the load resistance R_b, the latter may be very large, and this, in turn, makes it possible to attain a greater maximum output voltage of the impulse. However, these advantages offered by the cathode repeater with untuned load are compensated by phenomena taking place in connection with the rear decrease of the impulse, where operation of the apparatus is no longer linear because of the rather long blocking of the tube. For the duration of the stabilization of the rear decrease of the impulse it is approximatively true that $t_{y2} = 2{,}2\ C_b R_b \alpha$. Here C_b denotes the capacity of the load, α - empirical coefficient which depends little on the other parameters of the lamp and just as little on the duration of stabilization $t_{y2,i}$ of the rear decrease of the incoming impulse. α depends mainly on the ratio (voltage $U_{e,max}$ of the emitted signal / blocking voltage U_s of the tube). In the case of $U_{e,max}/U_s$ the rear decrease of the impulse is hardly distinguished at all

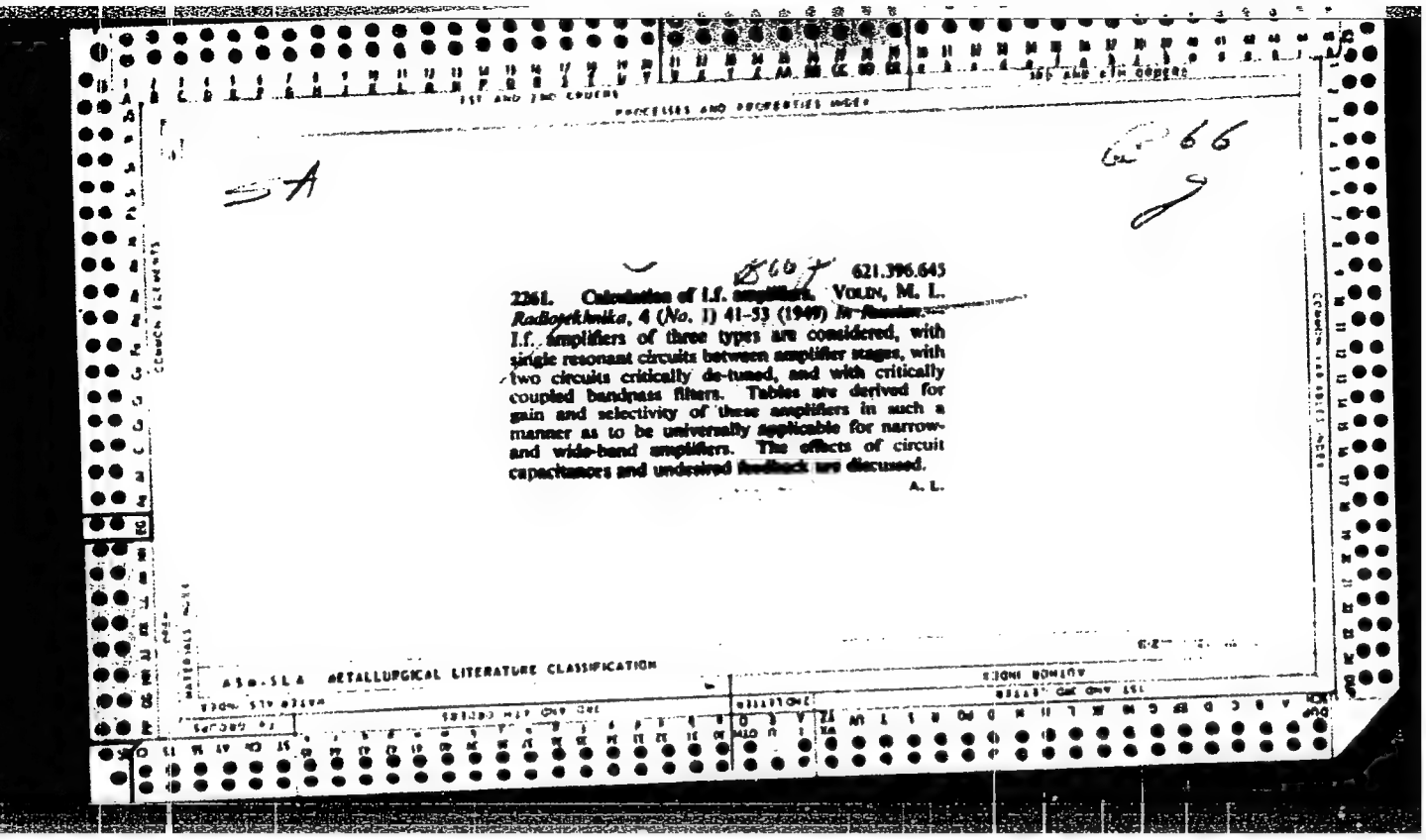
Radiotechnika, 11, fasc. 3, 63-69 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1237

from its front. Short stabilization times can be attained without modification of the circuit only by a decrease of the input voltage or also by choosing R_b so that it is similar to the output resistance. In both cases the voltage at the output of the untuned cable is small, and amplification behind the cable is unavoidable. It is therefore more advisable, in the case of small spacings between the blocks to be connected, to use cables with tuned loads. If it is necessary, when working with small radio sets, to do without an amplifier behind the cable, it is possible to use special circuits such as are mentioned here. In all three circuits an electron tube T_2 is connected parallel to the load resistance, to the grid of which an additional impulse from the anode chain of the tube T_1 of the cathode repeater is connected. This impulse blocks the tube T_2 during the passage of the main impulse and opens it at the rear end of the main impulse. Thus the amount of the load resistance can be diminished for the rear decrease of the impulse. In conclusion the advantages and disadvantages of these three circuits are discussed in detail.

INSTITUTION:

VOLIN, Mikhail Lazarevich; IVANUSHKO, N.D., redaktor; KORUSEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Intermediate-frequency amplifiers] Usiliteli promezhutochnoi chastoty. Izd. 3-e, dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1956. 231 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)



621.396.645

2261. Calculation of I.f. amplifiers. VOLIN, M. L. *Radiotekhnika*, 4 (*No.* 1) 41–53 (1949) *In Russian.*

I.f. amplifiers of three types are considered, with single resonant circuits between amplifier stages, with two circuits critically de-tuned, and with critically coupled bandpass filters. Tables are derived for gain and selectivity of these amplifiers in such a manner as to be universally applicable for narrow- and wide-band amplifiers. The effects of circuit capacitances and undesired feedback are discussed.

A. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOLIN, M. L.

D-61 VOLIN, M. L. Usiliteli promezhutochnoy chastoty (Amplifiers of the intermediate frequency). Moscow, Sovetskoye radio, 1950. 131p. DLC QC544.V3V6; CUNF No. 199-L.

A manual for constructing and adjusting amplifiers of the intermediate frequency, useful to practical engineers under production conditions in w ich there is no time for complex mathematical calculations.

VOLIN, M. L.

Usiliteli promezhutochnoy chastoty [Amplifiers of Intermediate Frequency], 1955, Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, second edition, revised, 176 pages, price 6.6.rubles.

The theory and simplified methods of computing intermediate frequency amplifiers of radio receivers are expounded. Problems analyzed are screening, decoupling circuits, and choking parasitic feed-backs in amplifiers; an analysis is made of various circuits and designs of amplifiers. Distortions during amplification of various kinds of signals are examined and grounds are elaborated for selection of the main parameters of amplifiers. The book is intended for radio specialists engaged in the design, production and regulation of radio receivers for any wave lengths. It can also be used as a textbook by university and technical institute students when studying corresponding sections of the course "Radio-Receiving Devices".

So: M-1324, 19 Nov 56

VOLIN, M.L.

AID P - 4545

Subject : USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 90 - 8/9

Author : Volin, M. L.

Title : The falling edge of the pulse in a cathode follower with capacitive load.

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 3, 63-69, Mr 1956

Abstract : The author discusses the causes of the falling edge lag and distortion in a pulse passing through a heavily loaded cathode follower. A computation method based on experiments is presented to determine the fall time. The values given are discussed for homopolar pulses, but they are also valid for bipolar ones. The author investigates circuit schemes which would lead to the rounding off of the falling edge. Nine diagrams 3 Soviet references (1953-1955).

Institution : None

Submitted : Je 4, 1955

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5262

Volin, Mikhail Lazarevich

Parazitnyye svyazi i navodki (Spurious Couplings and Inductions) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1960. 199 p.

Ed.: Yu. I. Sukhanov; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Sveshnikov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel engaged in the development, design, manufacture, and adjustment of various radioelectronic devices, as well as for persons concerned with the reliability of radio equipment.

COVERAGE: The book contains a classification and descriptions of various types of spurious couplings and inductions. The shielding of radioelectronic devices and their designing from the viewpoint of protection against spurious induction are discussed. Methods of experimentation during the detection and suppression of spurious couplings and inductions are reviewed. Special attention is paid to the physical meaning of processes and to specific recommendations on the construction, assembly, and

Card 1/7

experimental finishing of radioelectronic devices. The author thanks V. N. Germanyuk and A. A. Bozhkov, for their advice, and V. S. Salov, who reviewed the book. There are 24 references: 22 Soviet (including 6 translations), 1 German, and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

NEYMAN, M.S.; VOLIN, M.L., red.; IVANUSHKO, N.D., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic processes and effects; general problems in the theory of systems with controlling closed circuits] Avtomaticheskie protsessy i iavleniia; obshchie voprosy teorii sistem, soderzhashchikh upravliaiushchie kol'tsa zavisimostei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1958. 147 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Automatic control)

VOLIN, Mikhail Lazarevich; GORELIK, E.M., red.

[Stray couplings and induction] Parazitnye sviazi i navodki. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 231 p. (MIRA 18:9)

15-57-4-4041

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 2 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Volin, M. S.

TITLE: Organization of the Study of Soviet Natural Resources, From 1917 to 1920 (Organizatsiya izucheniya yestestvennykh resursov Sovetskoy strany v 1917-1920 godakh)

PERIODICAL: Vopr. istorii, 1956, Nr 2, pp 80-88

ABSTRACT: The KyePS (the Committee for the Study of Natural Resources in Russia) was organized within the Academy of Sciences in 1915. Before the October Revolution the activities of this Committee were very limited. On April 12, 1918 the Sovnarkom (Soviet of People's Commissars)--according to a report of the Narkompros (People's Commissariat for Education)--resolved to support the Academy of Sciences in its investigation of the natural resources of the country. In 1918 various branches of the KYePS began to develop into separate institutes: the Institute of Chemical and

Card 1/4

Organization of the Study of Soviet Natural Resources (Cont.)

Physical Analysis, the Institute for the Study of Platinum and the Rare Metals, the Russian Hydrological Institute and others. At this time huge areas of the Soviet Republic were investigated by the scientists of the KYePS, and publications became more frequent. Soon after the October revolution the Geological Committee again became active. The study and utilization of mineral resources were greatly furthered by the committees of the VSNKh (Supreme Council of National Economy), created by decrees of the Sovnarkom, (the committee on peat, on coal, on oil, on salt, on mineral springs, and on others). In 1918 a Mining Department of the VSNKh was created, with a Division for the Prospecting and Estimation of Mineral Resources (in 1919 the department was reorganized into the Mining Soviet, and the Division into the Central Committee for Industrial Surveys). During the years of civil war and intervention, all the organizations enumerated above made numerous geological investigations in the central districts of the RSFSR. Their discovery of fuel (coal, peat) and of iron in these districts was especially important. In the spring of 1918 a study of the

Organization of the Study of Soviet Natural Resources (Cont.)

Kursk magnetic anomaly was begun. In 1920 there was created within the VSNKh a special commission for the study of this anomaly, under the direction of I. M. Gubkin. These investigations were strongly supported by V. I. Lenin who devoted much thought to the organization of exploratory research into the country's fuel resources (peat, coal, oil, oil shales, and sapropels). From 1918 to 1920 the Geological Committee investigated the Blagodat' and the Magnitnaya Mountains in the Urals, the coal-bearing areas of Kizelovsk-Gubakha district, the eastern slope of the Urals, the hard coal deposits of Kuzbass, the deposits of various mineral resources in Altay and in Kazakhstan. From 1918 to 1919, by order of V. I. Lenin, study was begun on the Glauber salt beds in the Karabugaz deposits. The deposits of mineral fertilizers were also investigated in the first years of the Soviet rule. To further this study the Scientific Institute for Fertilizers was founded in 1919. V. I. Lenin attached much importance to the study and exploitation of the Arctic. In 1920 he had the VSNKh organize a permanent Northern Scientific and Technical Expedition which was later transformed into the Arctic Institute. From 1920 to 1921 a series of other organizations was founded for the study and

Organization of the Study of Soviet Natural Resources (Cont.)

exploitation of the North. These were: the Committee for the North within the Geographic Society, the Committee for Northern Sea Routes, and the Floating Scientific Marine Institute. From 1918 to 1920 the study of water resources was begun. It dedicated its efforts to rivers, lakes, seas, and subsurface water. Important contributions to this study were made by the Russian Hydrological Institute, the Committee of State Industry and the Gidrochast' Narkomzema (Hydrological Division of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture). Many of the research programs for Soviet natural resources of 1917 to 1920 were consolidated with the creation of the GOELRO (State Commission for the Electrification of Russia) plan in 1920. This was the plan which V. I. Lenin called the second program of the Communist Party.

D. I. G.

Card 4/4

VOLIN, O.V.

Differential weathering of foothill sediments as illustrated by the Tien Shan foothills. Geol. zhur. 17 no.4:47-51 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Tien Shan--Weathering)

VOLIN, P.

Waves are keeping watch. Znan.sila 35 no. 11:19-21 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Metallurgy--Testing) (Ultrasonic waves--Insudtrial applications)

VOLIN, P.

An innovator came to the council. Izobr.i rats. no.1:34-36 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator."
(Stavropol--Technological innovations)

VOLIN, P. (Sverdlovsk)

Difficult research. Izobr. i rats. no.5:18-19 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Grinding machines)

VOLIN, P.

What happened to the struggle for high quality of machinery? Izobr.i rats. no.5:38-40 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Moscow—Machinery industry—Technological innovations)

VOLIN, P.

Ageless hero. Znan.sila 34 no.3:2-4 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Rolling mills)

VOLIN, P. (Tallin)

Examples and average standard. Izobr.i rats. no.2:15-16 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator."
(Estonia--Technological innovations)

VOLIN, P. (g.Novorossiysk)

The firstling justifies hope. Izobr.i rats. no.3:26-28 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator".
(Novorossiysk--Technological innovations)

VOLIN, P.

There is such a stop at the Dneprovskiy Aluminum Plant. Izobr. i rats. no. 5:29-31 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator", g. Zaporozh'ye.
(Zaporozh'ye--Aluminum industry--Technological innovations)

S/004/60/000/011/003/005
A114/A126

AUTHOR: Volin, P.

TITLE: An automatic machine "weaves" a protecting "jacket"

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, no. 11, 1960, 21-22

TEXT: The article is a report from the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine in Siberia. As an introduction the working process of a blooming mill is described. As the work and the conditions are very hard, the grooves of the blooming rolls become worn out. They are renewed by building-up welding. However, to repair a roll was a job of some days. Therefore the metallurgists got the idea to put on by arc-welding a protective layer of a very resistant material, containing wolframite, chrome, vanadium and manganese. This gave a durability 5 times higher. Some years ago the Institut elektrosvarki im. Akademika Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute named after the Academician Ye. O. Paton) in Kiyev developed an automatic machine for the building-up arc-welding of rollers. However, the machine showed an imperfection: The layers on the horizontal and the gently inclined surfaces were of good quality, but on the vertical and steeply inclined surfaces the layer showed no

Card 1/3

An automatic machine...

uniform thickness. The suggestion to bring the non-horizontal surfaces into a horizontal position was not practicable and even uneconomic as one roller has a weight of 30 tons. The rolling mill operator Veniamin Kuz'mich found out that the uneven surface is a consequence of the irregular parallel movement of the tip relative to the surface. He suggested to measure the weight which is lost by the electrode during one second, i. e., the constancy of the loss of the welding electrodes and of the fused-on layer was to be measured. An accurate investigation showed, however, that there had to be taken into consideration: the specific gravity of the electrode, the feed rate of same welding electrode and its sectional area, the sectional area and the specific gravity of the built-up layer, and the number of revolutions of the roller. The evaluation of these data gave as a result a formula describing the different relations of building-up arc-welding in this special case. The formula was found by Kobyzev. The movement of the electrode was divided into a horizontal and a vertical component. The inclination and form of the grooves are known; thus the formula can at any time describe the position or the components of the electrode movement. Based on this invention a new automatic machine was developed. In order to get an exact parallelism the new

Card 2/3

S/004/60/000/011/003/005
A114/A126

An automatic machine...

apparatus was connected with a copying machine. An electronic control device was not chosen as the working conditions are very rough. Although a copying machine is used, it is still necessary to divide the movement into the two components in order to get a surface of optimum smoothness. There is one figure.

Card 3/3

VOLIN, P.

Patronage and sighs. Izobr. i rats. no.7:17-18 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator".
(Leningrad—Technological innovations)

KHOMYAKOV, N., inzh. (Moskva); VAYNSHTEYN, G., inzh. (Moskva); KUZOVKIN, B.; LINTS, V., inzh. (Moskva); VOLIN, P. (Vil'nyus); GRYUKOV, N., inzh. (Moskva); SOLDATOV, V., inzh.-konstruktor (Orsk)

Conceived and realized. Izobr. i rats. no.4:34-35 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiy inzh. tresta "Orenburgtransstroy", Orenburg (for Kuzovkin).

(Technological innovations)

KUZOVKIN, B., inzh. (Orenburg); VOLIN, P. (Vil'nyus); LIVSHITS, L., inzh. (Moskva)

Conceived-achieved. Izobr.i rats. no.5 (201):27 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator" (for Volin).

(Technological innovations)

VOLIN, Pavel Genrikhovich; LAKERNIK, Rafail Moiseyevich; MEL'NIKOVA, Zh.M., red.

[Paths for electricity] Dorogi elektrichestva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 47 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.10) (MIRA 17:6)

YURGANOV, N. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLIN, R. A., inzh.

Technical consultation. TSement 29 no.2:22 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Materials handling)
(Cement plants--Equipment and supplies)

VOLIN, V. E. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~the loss~~ losses of air in oil-and-air storage batteries of systems of the automatic control of hydroaggregates." Mos, 1959. 16 pp with graphs (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Order of Lenin Power [redacted] Engineering Inst), 150 copies (KL, 46-59, 137)

VOLIN, V.G., brigadir ekskavatorshchikov

The seven-year assignment has been fulfilled. Transp. stroi. 13 no.5:41-42 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Mekhanizirovannaya kolonna No.14 tresta Sredazstroy-mekhanizatsiya.
(Kazakhstan—Railroads—Construction)

VOLIN, Yefim Mikhaylovich; STARICHKOV, M.S., red.

[Peripheral cancer and circumscribed formations in the lungs; clinical X-ray diagnosis] Perifericheskii rak i sharovidnye obrazovaniia v legkikh; kliniko-rentgenologicheskaia diagnostika. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 189 p. (MIRA 17:5)

VOLIN, Ye.M.

Systemic ossifying periostosis in malignant lung tumors. Khim. med. 38 no.5:83-87 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(LUNGS—CANCER) (PERIOSTEUM—DISEASES)

VOLIN, Ye. M., Cand Med Sci -- "Peripheral cancer and other spheroidal formations in the lungs. (Clinical X-ray diagnosis)." Mos, 1961. (First Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov) (KL, 8-61, 259)

PERSIANINOV, L.S., prof.; BAKULEVA, L.P., kand.med.nauk; GRYAZNOVA, I.M.; VOLIN, Ye.M.

Gas gynecography in the diagnosis of gynecological diseases. Akush.i gin. no.6:62-66 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. L.S. Persianinov) lechebnogo fakul'teta i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. B.A. D'yachenko) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS--RADIOGRAPHY) (PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL)

VOLIN, Ye.M.

Clinical and roentgenological diagnosis of peripheral (spherical) pulmonary cancer. Grud.khir. no.3:50-54 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 imeni N.I. Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR D.D. Chernyshov), kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V.A. D'yachenko) i fakul'tetskoy kliniki imeni S.I. Spasokukotskogo (dir. - akad. A.N. Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).

(LUNGS--CANCER)

VOLIN, Ye.M.

Clinical X-ray aspects of the evolution of peripheral lung cancer. (MIRA 15:1)
Sov. med. 25 no.10:72-81 O '61.

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V.A.D'yachenko) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshov).
(LUNGS--CANCER)

VOLIN, Ye.M. (Moskva, Varshavskoye shosse, d.4/9,kv.11)

Primary lung sarcoma. Grud. khir. 3 no.1:99-104 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V.A.D'yachenko) fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni S.I.Spasokukotskogo (zav. - akademik A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya I Gradskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshov).
(LUNGS--CANCER)

VOLIN, Ye. M., (Moskva, Varshavskoye shosse, d. 4/9, kv. 11)

Two observations of chondroma of the lung. Grud. khir. 4 no.1: 110-112 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V. A. D'yachenko) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No. 1 imeni N. I. Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L. D. Chernyshev)

(LUNGS—TUMORS)

VOLIN, Yu.M.; OSTROVSKIY, G.M.; SLIN'KO, M.G.

Principle of the maximum in determining the optimum conditions of exothermic processes. Kin.i kat. 4 no.5:760-767 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova i Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 16105-65 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pu-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c)/ ESD(dp)/AEDC(a)/SSD/ASD(a)-5/AFWDC/AFETR/AFTC(p)/RAEM(a) WW/BC

ACCESSION NR: AP4047572 S/0103/64/025/010/1414/1420

AUTHOR: Volin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Ostrovskiy, G. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: One optimum problem

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 10, 1964, 1414-1420

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: The problem of quasistatic optimization of contact chemical reactors is considered. The reactor in the form of a long pipe with a stationary layer of a catalyst (a distributed-parameter system) is to be operated in such a manner that the maximum quantity of a specified product component is obtained. The rate of decrease of the catalyst activity depends on certain parameters of the process inside the reactor. Two subproblems are distinguished: (1) With specified initial concentrations of some substances and initial state of the

Card 1/2

L 16405-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047572

catalyst, find the maximum component yield over a fixed campaign time; (2) With the same conditions, find the maximum average productivity over the campaign time plus catalyst-regeneration time. Differential equations are set up and solved for the above problems. Orig. art. has: 40 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

VOLIN, Yu.M. (Moskva); OSTROVSKIY, G.M. (Moskva)

Optimization of continuous production processes described by systems of ordinary differential equations. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.5:137-142 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VOLIN, Yu.M. (Moskva); OSTROVSKIY, G.M. (Moskva)

Concerning an optimum problem. Avtom. i telem. 25 no.10: 1414-1420 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L 2590-66 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) WW/BC
ACCESSION NR: AP5019401 UR/0103/65/026/007/1197/1204
62-505

AUTHOR: Volin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Ostrovskiy, G. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Method of successive approximates for calculating the optimal conditions in some systems with distributed parameters

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 7, 1965, 1197-1204

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: As the system of differential equations, to which variational problems can be reduced, is often unstable, a different method based on successive improvements of control functions — from the viewpoint of the accepted criterion — is suggested. The method uses a gradient procedure and is suitable for optimization of automatic-control systems describable by partial differential equations, such as these:

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial t} = f_i(x, y, u) \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, n),$$

$$\frac{\partial y_j}{\partial t} = \varphi_j(x, y, u) \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, p).$$

Card 1/2

L 2590-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019401

Its solution is sought in a rectangle D $0 \leqslant l \leqslant L$, $0 \leqslant t \leqslant T$ with these boundary conditions: $x(0,t) = x^0(t)$, $y(l,0) = y^0(l)$. A control $u(l, t) = (u_1(l, t), \ldots, u_m(l, t))$, is found, which maximizes $I = \int_0^T x_1(L,t)dt$; here, T may be either a fixed or a variable quantity. It is proven by two theorems that for calculating all partial derivatives, at each step, it is sufficient to solve the initial set of equations once and an auxiliary conjugate set once. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002086 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/012/0029/0036

AUTHOR: Volin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Ostrovskiy, G. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimization of arbitrary-structure processes

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 12, 1966, 29-36

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, optimization, optimal automatic control, automatic control R and D

ABSTRACT: The optimization of automatic control systems by gradient techniques treated by E. S. Lee (Ind. & Engg. Chemistry, Fund., v. 3, no. 4, 1964), M. M. Denn et al. (op. cit., v. 4, nos. 1-3, 1965), and other researchers is generalized in the present article. A concept of a conjugate process is introduced which is a generalized analog of the conjugate system in conventional variational problems.

 UDC: 62-50

ACC NR: AP7002086

The conjugate process is obtained through complete inversion of inputs and outputs of the original process, the result being described by conjugate equations for each process section. The first variation of the optimized quantity is used; process sections with distributed parameters are also covered. The method of successive approximations is used to find the maximum of a combined criterion (object function) Φ of inputs, outputs, and controls. Approximation of optimization relations is illustrated by an example of a recycling-type (chemical) process. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 25 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 13 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan66 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 57066-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014942 UR/0040/65/029/003/0593/0598

AUTHORS: Volin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Ostrovskiy, G. M. (Moscow) 31 B

TITLE: On one problem of optimization of a system with distributed parameters

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 29, no. 3, 1965, 593-598

TOPIC TAGS: reactor, reactor control, reactor theory, optimal control theory, approximation method

ABSTRACT: The problem of optimizing a series of reactors is studied. Each reactor is described by a system of equations

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial l} = f_i(x, y) \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n), \qquad \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial t} = \varphi_j(x, y) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, p),$$

where $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is the variable vector characterizing the state of the system in a given section of the reactor (material concentration, temperature, pressure, etc.), and $y = (y_1, \ldots, y_p)$ is the variable vector characterizing the state of the catalyzer, l is the flow length of the reactor, and t is sidereal time. The optimization problem is represented in terms of Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. In the l, t plane a region D is defined by the rectangle 0, l, A, T. The points $l_1, \ldots, l_{r-1}$

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP5014942

divide the region into r parts, and the points $l_0, \ldots, l_r$ correspond to the beginnings and ends of reactors. Within each rectangle

$$D_\alpha (l_\alpha \leq l \leq l_{\alpha+1}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T; \alpha = 0, \ldots, r-1),$$

the variables $x_i(l,t)$ satisfy the stated equation system. Along the lines $l = l_\alpha$ certain variables are continuous, so that

$$x_i (l_\alpha - 0, t) = x_i (l_\alpha + 0, t)$$
$$(\alpha = 1, \ldots, r-1; \; i = 1, \ldots, n_\alpha - 1).$$

The remaining variables $x_i (l, t) \; (i = n_\alpha, \ldots, n)$ can be discontinuous. Additional definitions are concerned with the differentiability of the given functions; these definitions are also given in relation to the framework of the rectangles D. The optimality problem is then a case of finding functions

$$x_i (l_\alpha + 0, t) \; (\alpha = 0, \ldots, r-1; \; i = n_\alpha, \ldots, n),$$

such that the integral

$$I = \int_0^T x_1 (l_r, t) \, dt$$

assumes an optimum value. The authors derive the necessary optimality conditions and discuss the application of an approximation method in finding optimal values of control variables. Orig. art. has: 34 equations and 1 figure.

L 57066-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014942 0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 020ct64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP, IE

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

L 17554-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6002158 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/65/000/006/0146/0151

AUTHOR: Ostrovskiy, G. M. (Moscow); Volin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Malkin, I. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

27
B

TITLE: Method for solving optimal problems with boundary conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 6, 1965, 146-151

TOPIC TAGS: optimal problem, successive approximation, boundary value problem

ABSTRACT: A method of successive approximations is offered for solving the problems with boundary conditions at the right end of the integration interval. This system of ordinary differential equations is considered: $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = f_i(x_1, \ldots, x_n, u_1, \ldots, u_r)$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, where x_i are phase coordinates and u_i are control variables. With initial values of $x_i(0) = a_i$ known, find such control variables $u_j = u_j(t)$ that at $t = T$, one of the coordinates, e.g., x_1 be minimized and other coordinates take on these specified values: $x_i(T) = b_i$, $i = 2, \ldots, n$. A method of finding the derivatives

16,445

UDC:

Card 1/2

L 17554-66

ACC NR: AP6002158

O

$\partial x_i(\underline{T}) / \partial u_j$ is set forth. This method is combined with J. B. Dennis' method of intersecting hyperplanes and steepest descent and a repeated procedure of approximations is used. An example of the determination of optimal temperatures in a reactor producing maleic anhydride illustrates the method. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 10Mar64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 nst

ZIL'BER, L.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu. V.; VOLINA, E.V.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.

Antibacterial action of hemin and its derivatives. Biokhimiya 18, 109-11 '53. (MLRA 6:1)
(CA 47 no.15:7594 '53)

1. Central Inst. Epidemiol. Microbiol., Moscow.

SOV/76-33-9-18/37

5(4)
AUTHORS: Miskidzh'yan, S. P., Kozlenko, F. N., Volina, I. A.

TITLE: Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard Oil - Piperidine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 2002-2006 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system allyl mustard oil - piperidine (I) was investigated by N. S. Kurnakov and others (Ref 1) by different methods, and a vigorous reaction was found to take place among the components under the formation of allyl piperidyl thiourea (II). N. A. Trifonov (Ref 2) showed that the system (I) exhibits a noticeable electrical conductivity. It was shown (Ref 3) that electrical conductivity is not due to (II), but to the product of a side reaction, namely to thiocyanogen hydrogen allyl piperidine (III), in which connection the concentration of (III) rises considerably with heating. The present paper gives measuring results of the SCN^--concentration (of (III)), of the specific electrical conductivity, of the viscosity of mixtures depending upon the heating time, as well as data of an electrolysis of (III) (permitting statements to be made on the

Card 1/3

Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard Oil - Piperidine

dissociation of (III)). Investigations were made by the measurement of the electromotive force (emf) of the system (I); potentiometric measurements were also made. The components of (I) were mixed after prior cooling and the SCN^--concentration was immediately determined colorimetrically (Ref 4). Electrical conductivity rises with the SCN^--concentration, and drops with heating despite rising SCN^--concentration; this is explained by a rise in viscosity. A 40-45% solution of (III) was obtained by extraction; the solution was submitted to electrolysis with an earlier described apparatus (Ref 5). On the strength of data obtained, a reaction scheme is given for cathode and anode. The statement made by M. Dol (Ref 8) that glass electrodes are unsuitable for measurements in nonaqueous solutions was confuted by N. A. Izmaylov et al (Refs 9-11), and F. N. Kozlenko (Ref 12). In the case under review, the emf was measured in a cell with a glass electrode (Fig 5) and a calomel electrode for comparison, in addition to a hydrogen electrode, and isotherms were compared (Fig 6). The diagrams are similar to those pertaining to the potentiometric titration of a neutralization reaction. There are 6 figures and

SOV/76-33-9-18/37

Electrolytic Dissociation in Nonaqueous Systems. X. The System Allyl Mustard Oil - Piperidine

12 Soviet references.

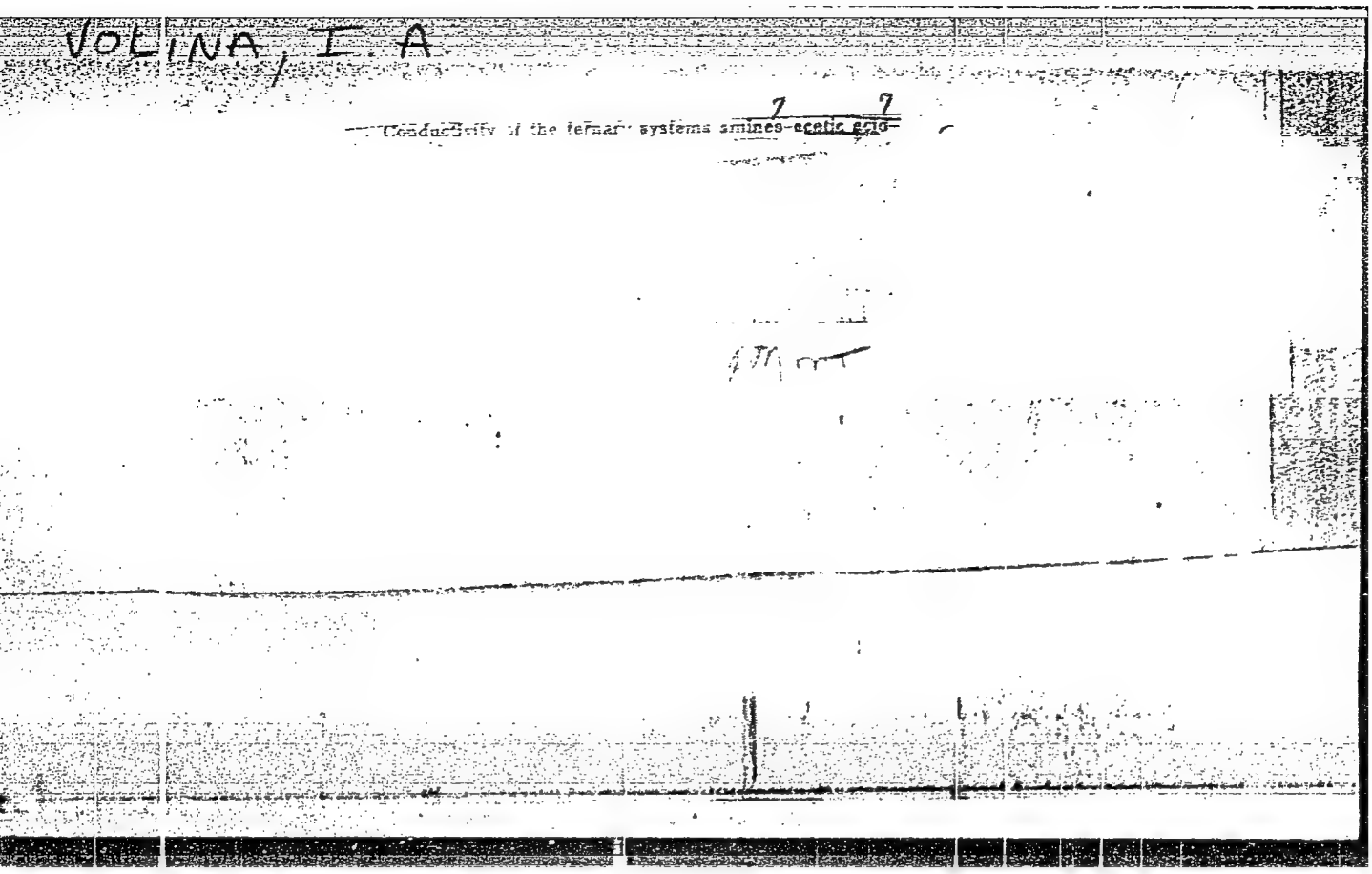
SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 3/3

[illegible]YA, [illegible]

[illegible] s. Part 13. System allyl mustard oil - Isopropylamine. Ukr.khim.zhur 27 no.6:774-776 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. [illegible]



MISKIDZH'YAN, S.P.; VOLINA, I.A.

Conductance in ternary systems containing amines, acetic acid, and water. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.4:1041-1045 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Amines) (Acetic acid)

VOLINA, L.M.

ZHEREBOV, L.P., prof.; MILOV, B.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHETVERIKOV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLINA, L.M., starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik

Parameters of continuous cooking of sulfite pulp. Bum. prom. 33 no.5:2-5 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Moskovskiy filial TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp)

VOLINA, L.M.; KROTOVA, N.A.

Motion picture method of investigating the impregnation of chips. Bum.prom. 37 no.3:11-14 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Volina). 2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Krotova).
(Woodpulp)

GRES'-EDEL'MAN, B.Ye.; BELAYA, O.S.; YEMEL'YANOVA, G.I.; VEL'VOVSKAYA, R.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye.; OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, K.L.; VOLINA, L.Ye.; VARHAVITSKAYA, S.M.

Investigation of the role of serological types of the coli bacillus in the etiology of acute intestinal diseases of young children. Pediatriia 37 no.5:10-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. - kand. biolog. nauk G.P. Cherkas) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.I. Kornilova) i 21-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.M. Chervontsev).

(ENTERITIS, in inf. & child
E. coli, etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.
enteritis in inf., etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))

VOLINA, T.L.; NYUKSHA, Yu.P., kand. biol. nauk; SHAPIRO, [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk;

[Protection of paperboard against biological disintegration] Zashchita kartona ot biologicheskogo razrusheniia. Moskva, TSentral. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, tselliulozno-bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu khoziaistvu, 1963. 57 p. (BIRA 17:4)

VOLINA, T. L.

Determining sodium pentachlorphenolate content of paperboard by means of the conductometric titration of the chlorine ion. Trudy VNIIB no.47:112-121 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Paperboard) (Phenols—Analysis)
(Chlorine)

L 32631-66

ACC NR: AP6019003 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/006/1145/1147

AUTHOR: Volina, V. V.; Lomonosov, I. I.

ORG: none

28
B

TITLE: Noise and stability of photomultipliers

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 1145-1147

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, multiplier phototube

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of an experimental investigation of static and dynamic noise characteristics of 400 specimens of FEU-13, -37, and -43 Soviet-made photomultipliers. Their suitability for operating in tritium scintillation counters was determined. At voltages corresponding to a dynamic multiplication factor of 10^6, the following characteristics were measured: (a) number of single-electron pulses, (b) dark current, (c) noise-characteristic plateau (anode pulse number vs. supply voltage at a constant discrimination threshold). Numerical values of the above characteristics are reported. It is found that the photomultiplier stability can be quickly evaluated by comparing the thermionic emission of its photocathode with its dark current. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank Yu. A. Nemilov for discussing the results and N. A. Surov for his help in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 24Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5023

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.383.292

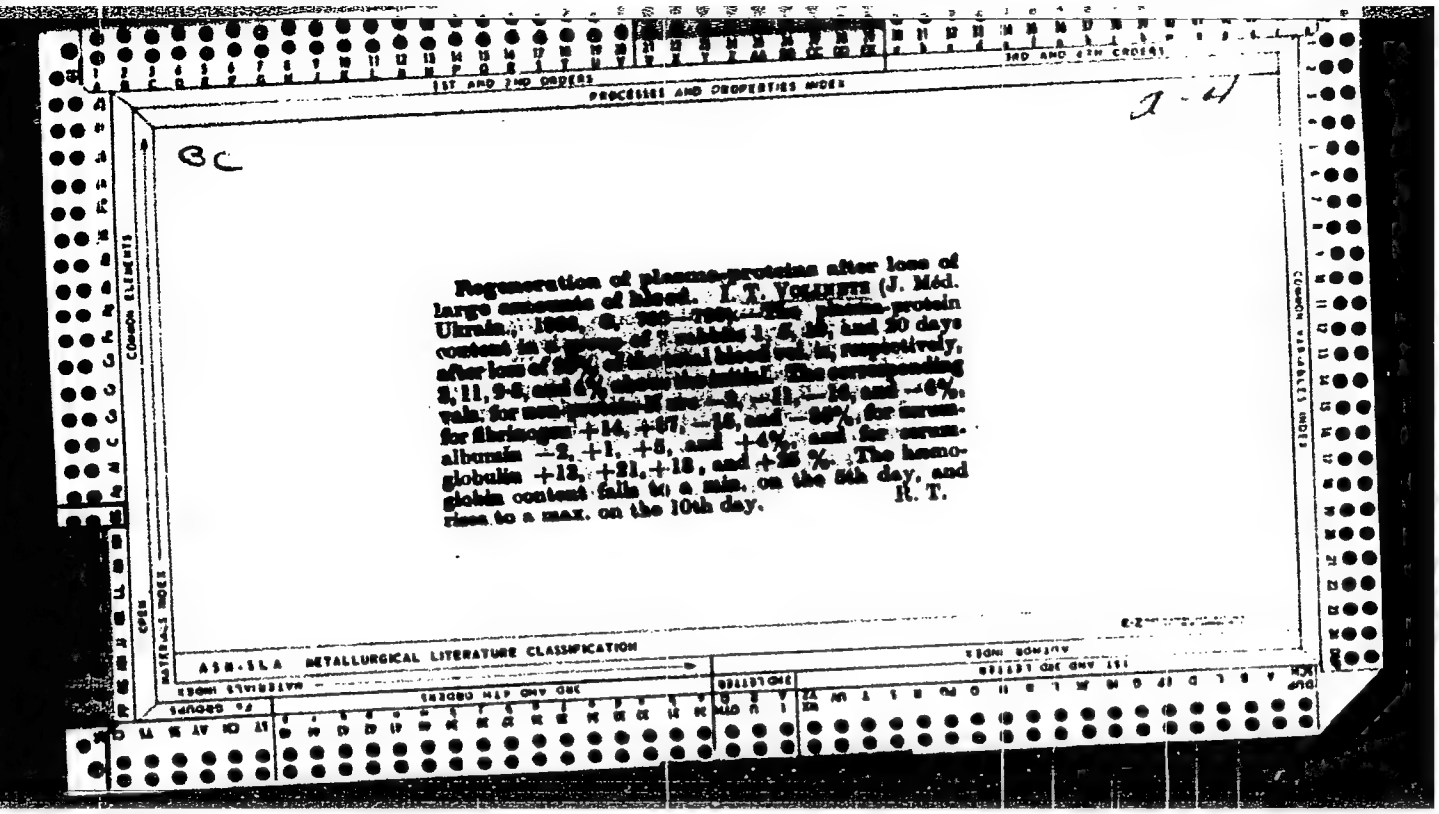
1. L. A. ZILBER, YU V. SOLOV'ERA, YE V. VOLINA, N. A. KRAVCHENKO

2. USSR (600)

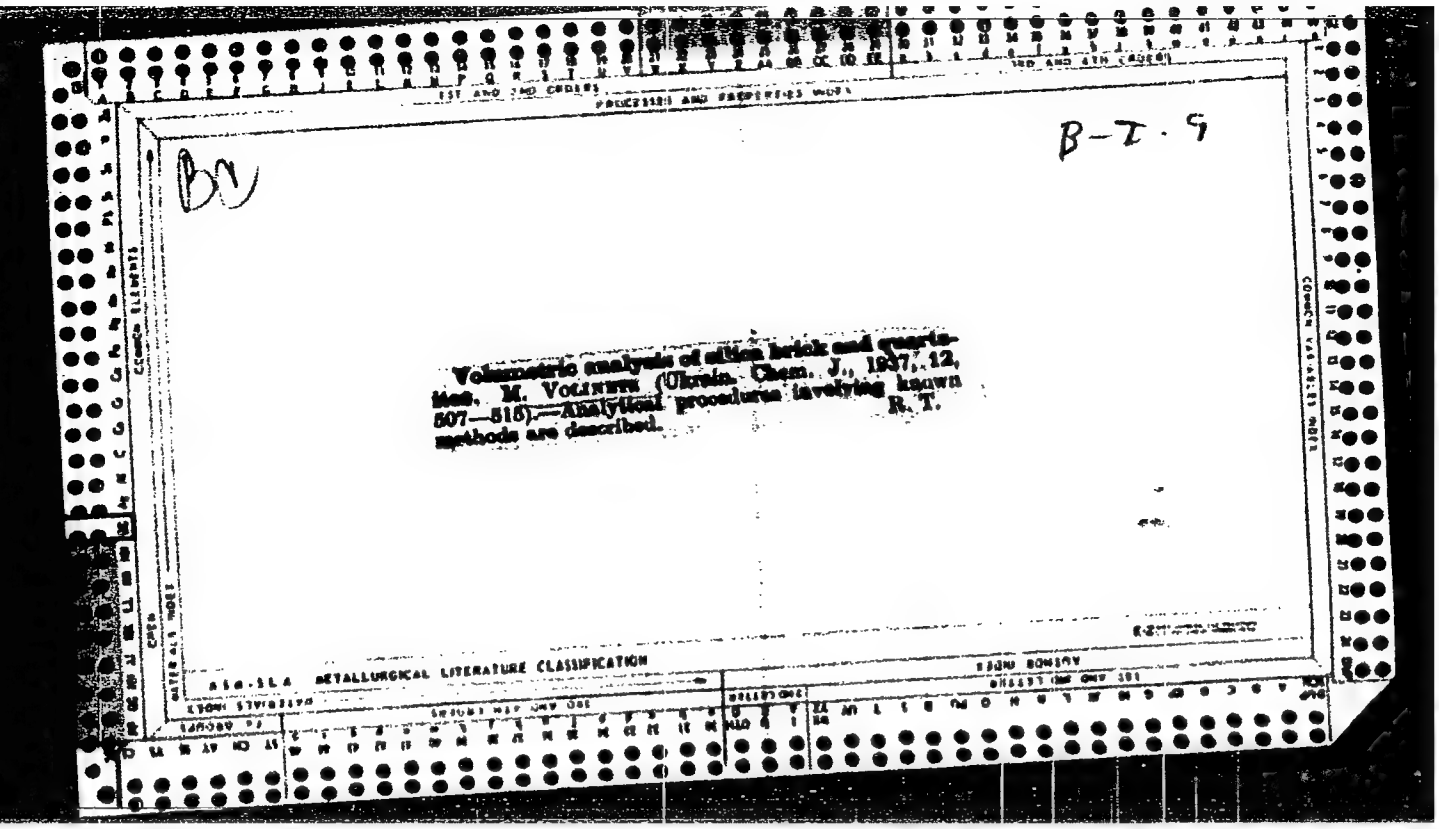
4. Bacteria

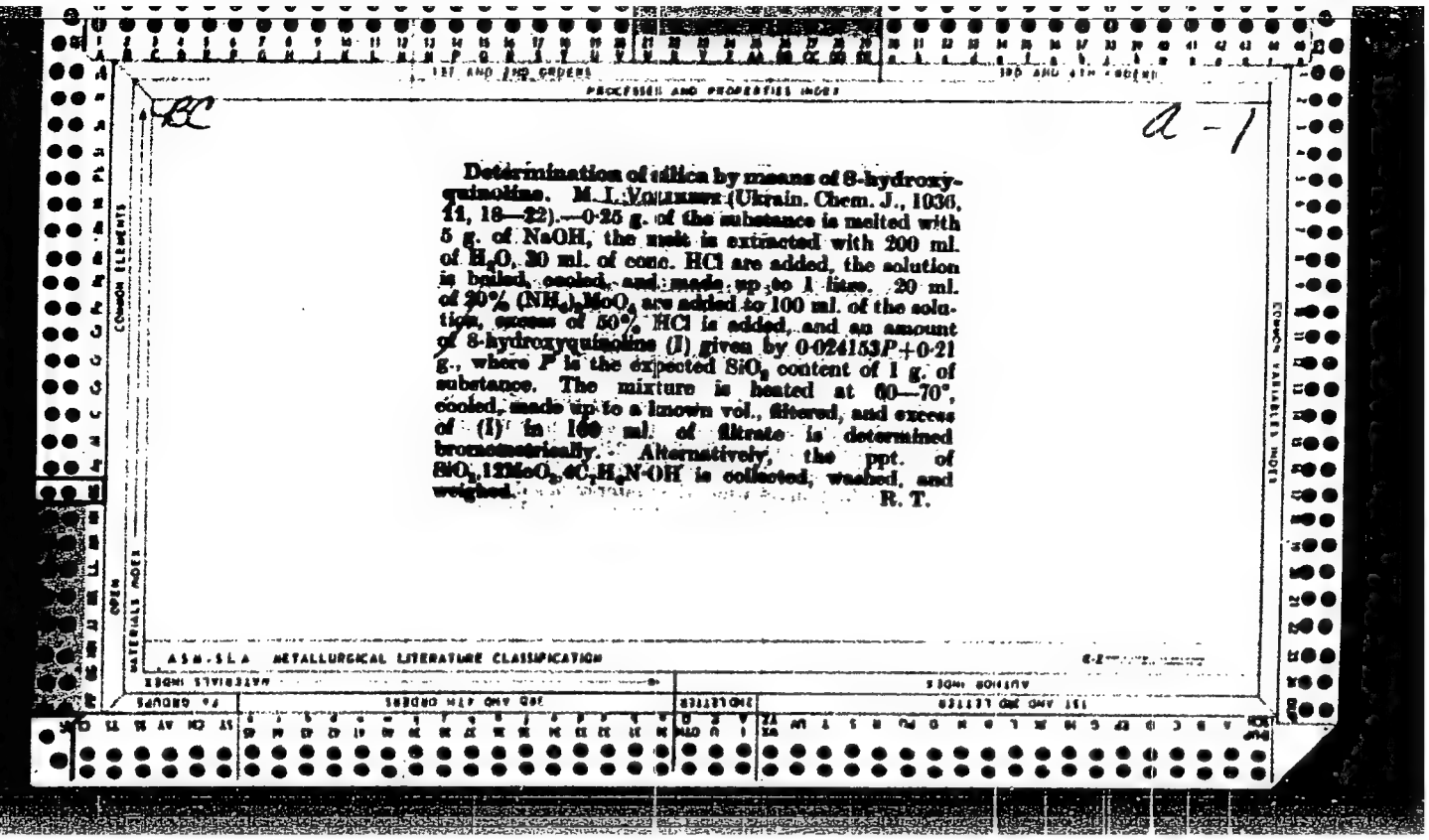
7. Antibacterial action of hemin and its derivatives. Biokhimmia 18 no. 1. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



Regeneration of plasma-proteins after loss of large amounts of blood. I. T. Yoshiffe (J. Méd. Ukrain., 1936, [illegible]). The plasma-protein content in [illegible] of 3 rabbits 1, 5, 10, and 20 days after loss of 50% of the total blood vol. is, respectively, 3, 11, 9-8, and 6% above the initial. The corresponding vals. for non-protein-N are −3, −11, −10, and −6%, for fibrinogen +14, +67, −16, and −50%, for serum-albumin −2, +1, +8, and +4%, and for serum-globulin +12, +21, +18, and +28%. The haemoglobin content falls to a min. on the 8th day, and rises to a max. on the 10th day. R. T.



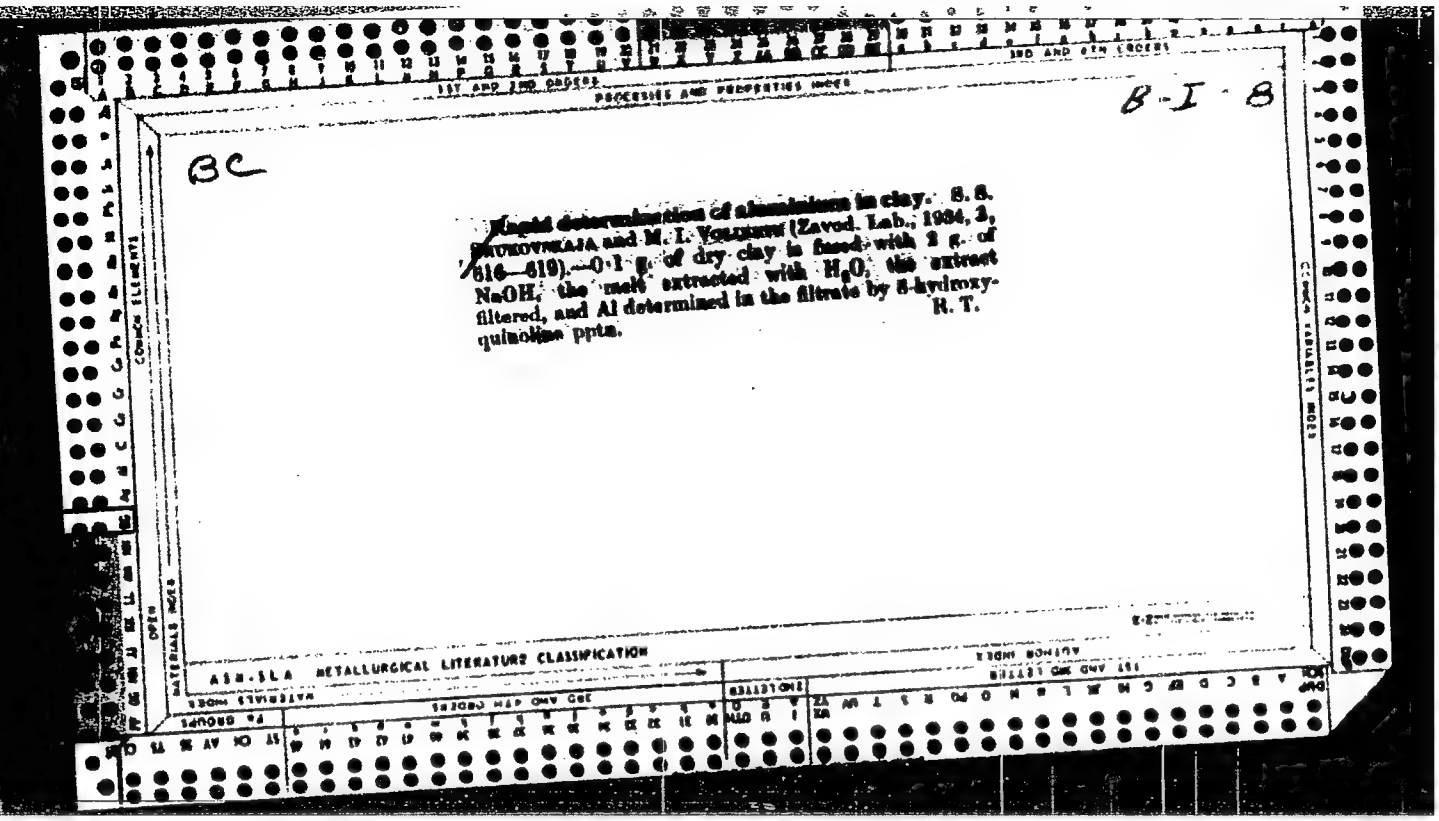


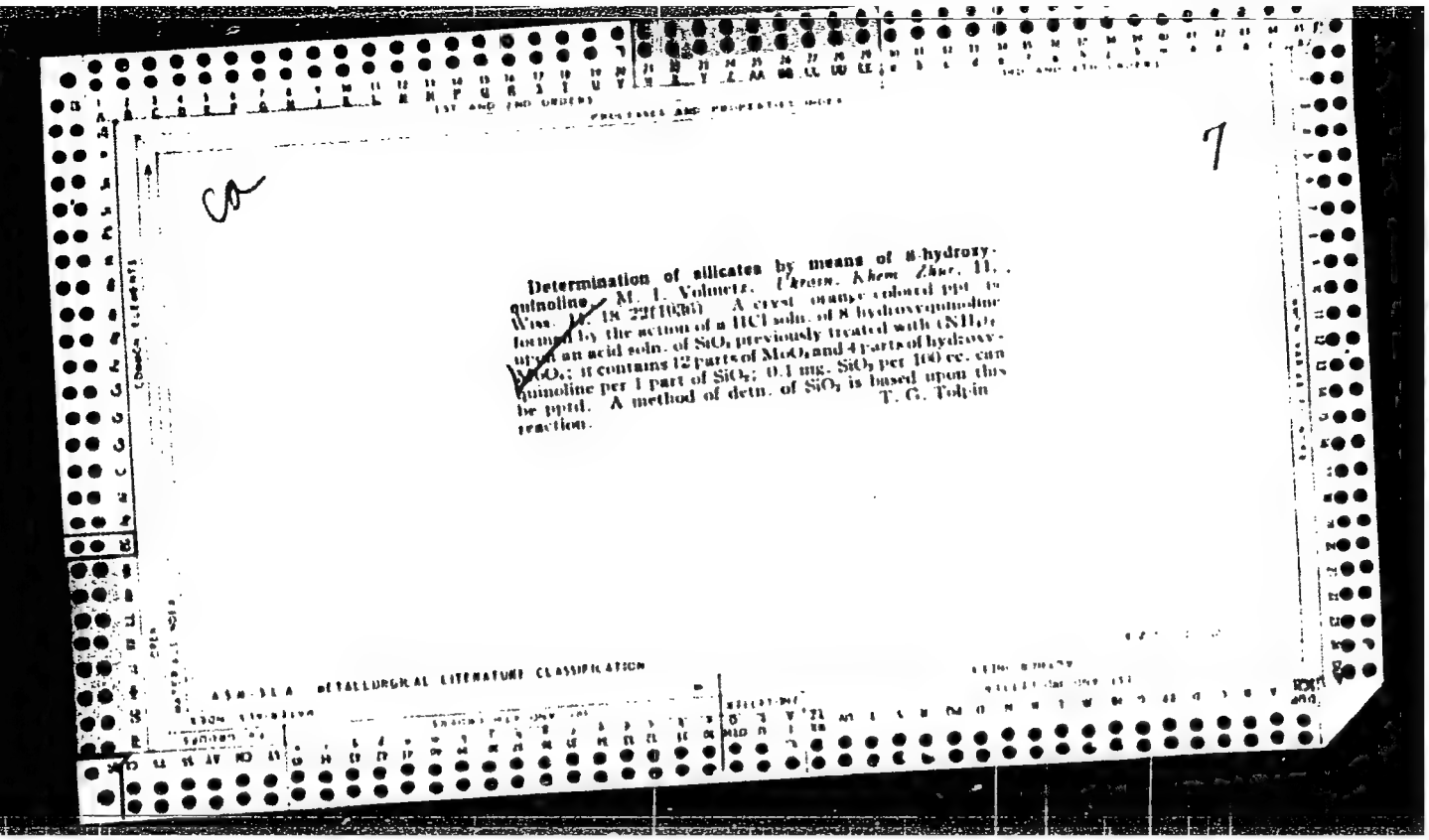
BC

a-1

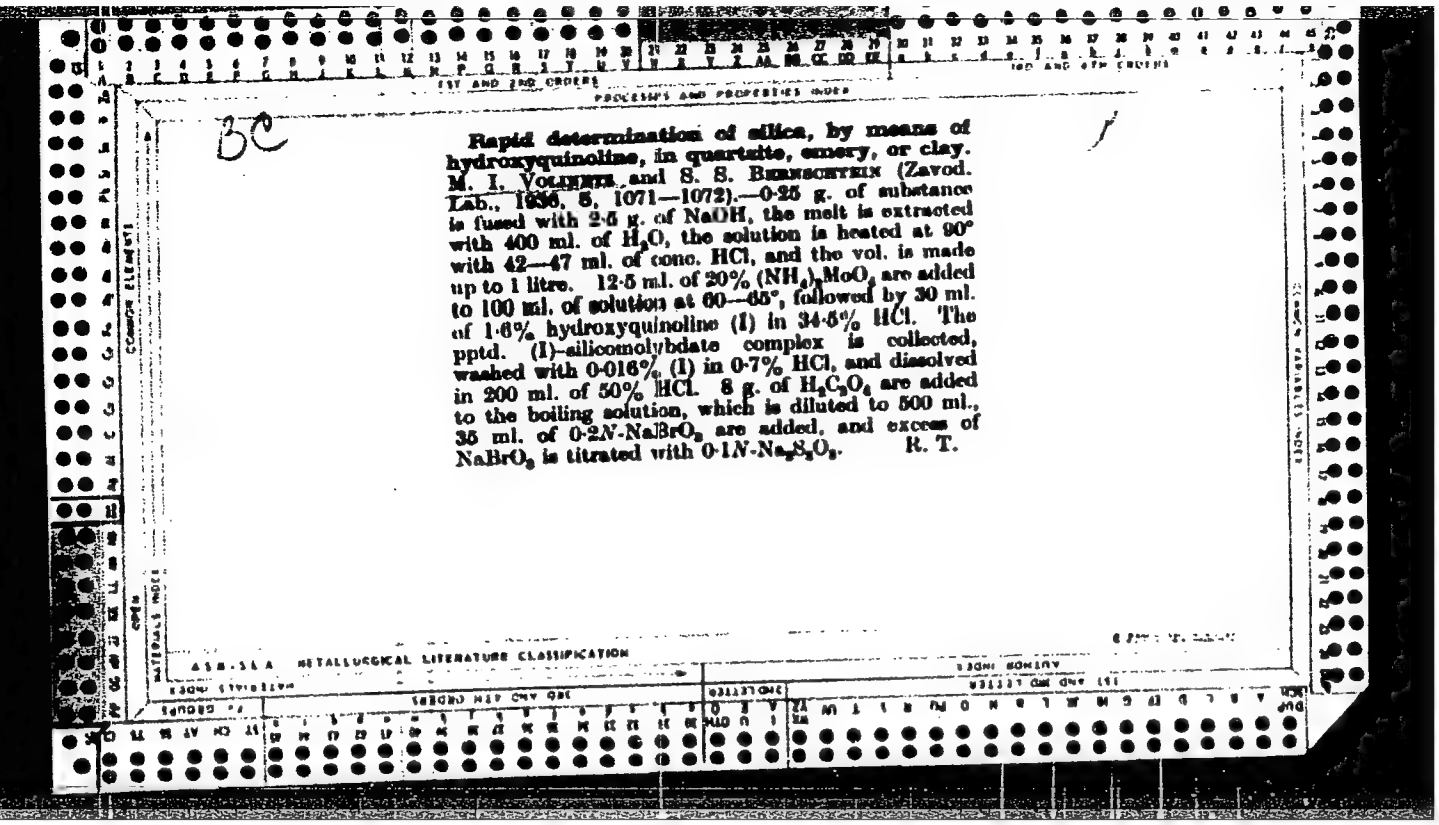
Determination of silica by means of 8-hydroxyquinoline. M. I. Volynets (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1936, 11, 18—22).—0·25 g. of the substance is melted with 5 g. of NaOH, the melt is extracted with 200 ml. of H_2O, 30 ml. of conc. HCl are added, the solution is boiled, cooled, and made up to 1 litre. 20 ml. of 20% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ are added to 100 ml. of the solution, excess of 50% HCl is added, and an amount of 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) given by $0{\cdot}024153P+0{\cdot}21$ g., where P is the expected SiO_2 content of 1 g. of substance. The mixture is heated at 60—70°, cooled, made up to a known vol., filtered, and excess of (I) in 100 ml. of filtrate is determined bromometrically. Alternatively, the ppt. of $SiO_2,12MoO_3,4C_9H_6N{\cdot}OH$ is collected, washed, and weighed.

R. T.



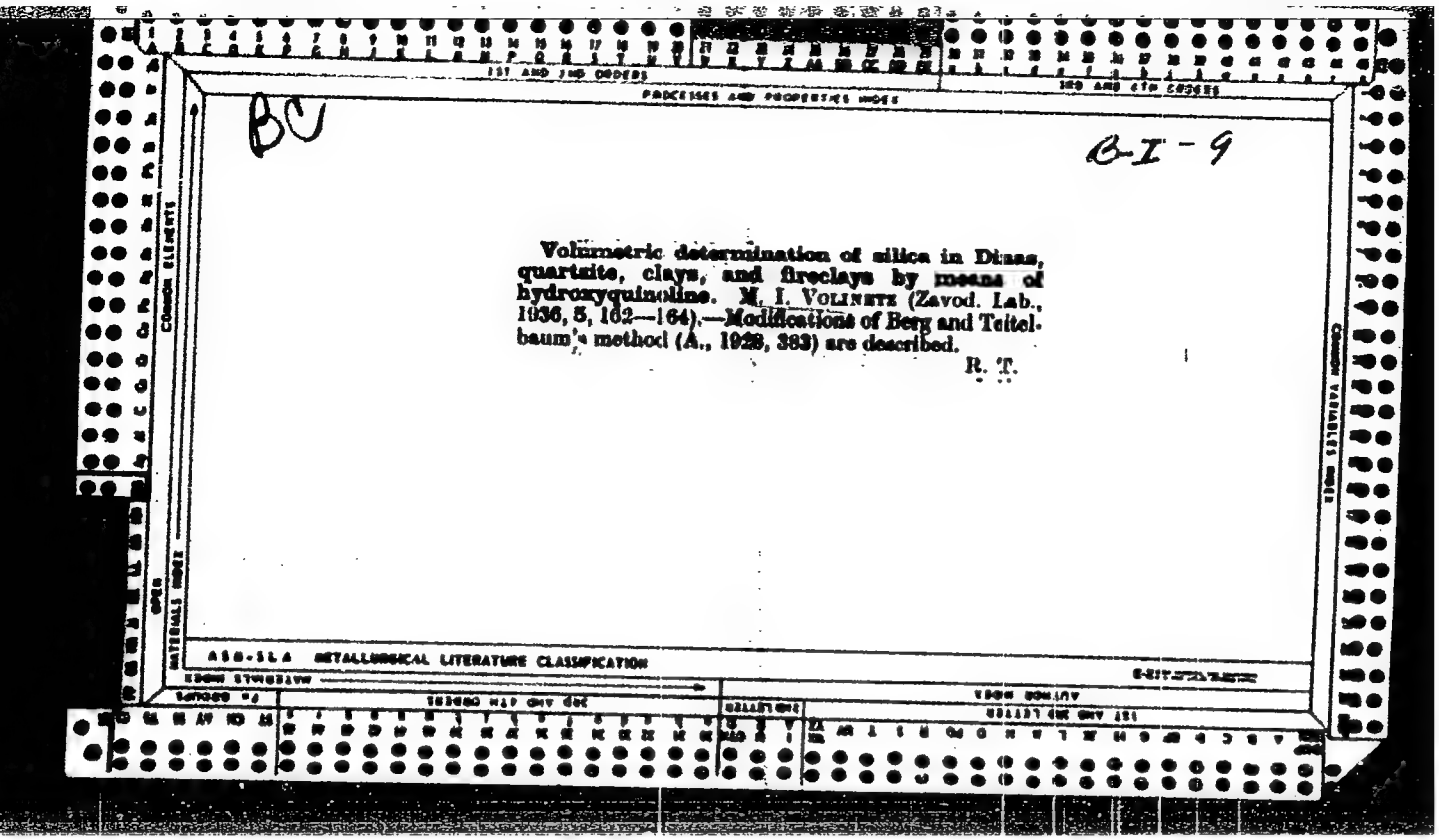


Determination of silicates by means of 8-hydroxyquinoline. M. I. Volnetz. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 11, Wiss. T. 18 227(1936). A crest orange colored ppt is formed by the action of a HCl soln. of 8 hydroxyquinoline upon an acid soln. of SiO_2 previously treated with $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$; it contains 12 parts of MoO_3 and 4 parts of hydroxyquinoline per 1 part of SiO_2; 0.1 mg. SiO_2 per 100 cc. can be pptd. A method of detn. of SiO_2 is based upon this reaction. T. G. Tolpin



BC

Rapid determination of silica, by means of hydroxyquinoline, in quartzite, emery, or clay. M. I. Volynets and S. S. Bukshtein (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 1071—1072).—0·25 g. of substance is fused with 2·5 g. of NaOH, the melt is extracted with 400 ml. of H_2O, the solution is heated at 90° with 42—47 ml. of conc. HCl, and the vol. is made up to 1 litre. 12·5 ml. of 20% $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ are added to 100 ml. of solution at 60—65°, followed by 30 ml. of 1·6% hydroxyquinoline (I) in 34·5% HCl. The pptd. (I)–silicomolybdate complex is collected, washed with 0·016% (I) in 0·7% HCl, and dissolved in 200 ml. of 50% HCl. 8 g. of $H_2C_2O_4$ are added to the boiling solution, which is diluted to 500 ml., 35 ml. of 0·2*N*-$NaBrO_3$ are added, and excess of $NaBrO_3$ is titrated with 0·1*N*-$Na_2S_2O_3$. R. T.

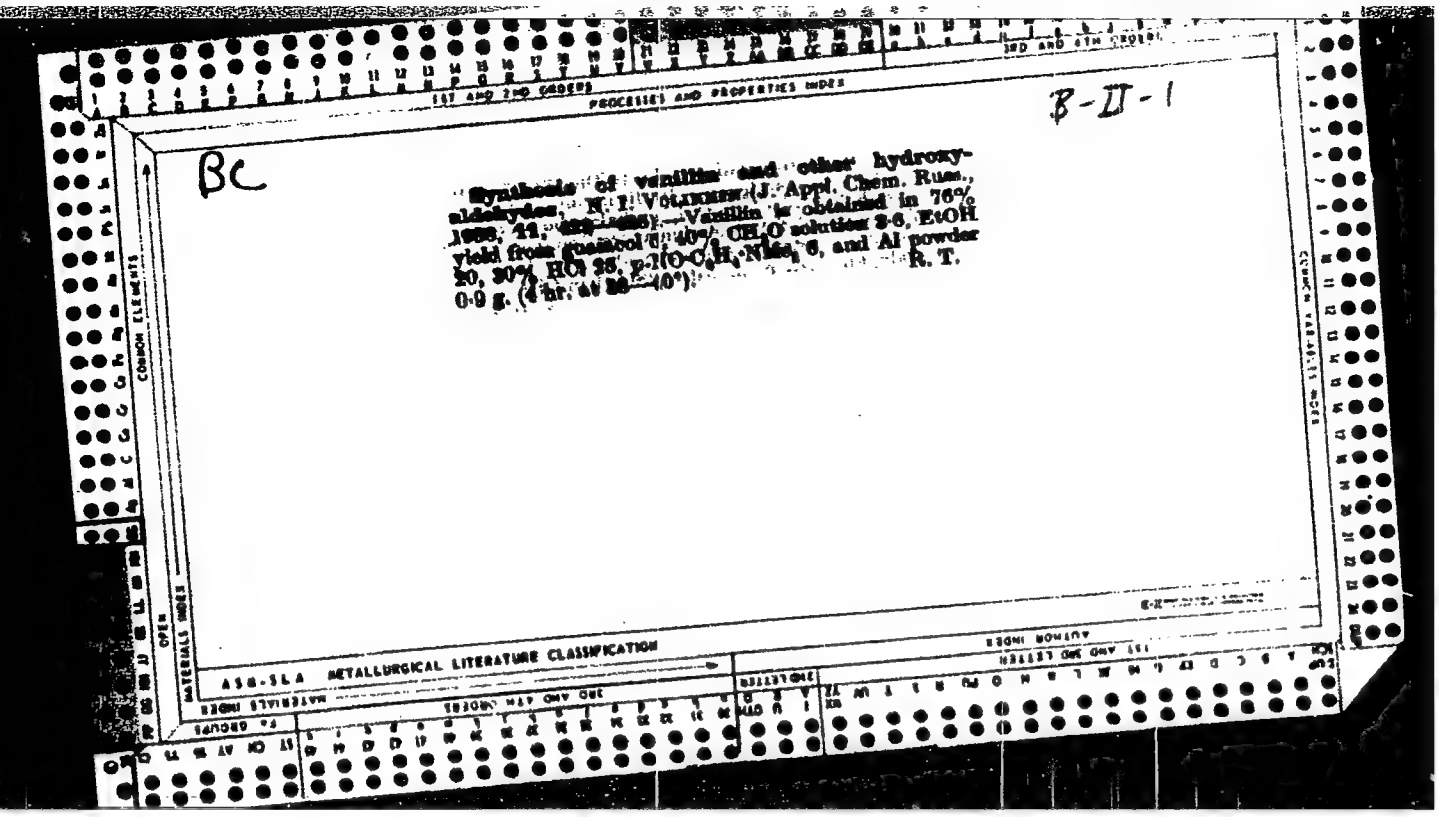


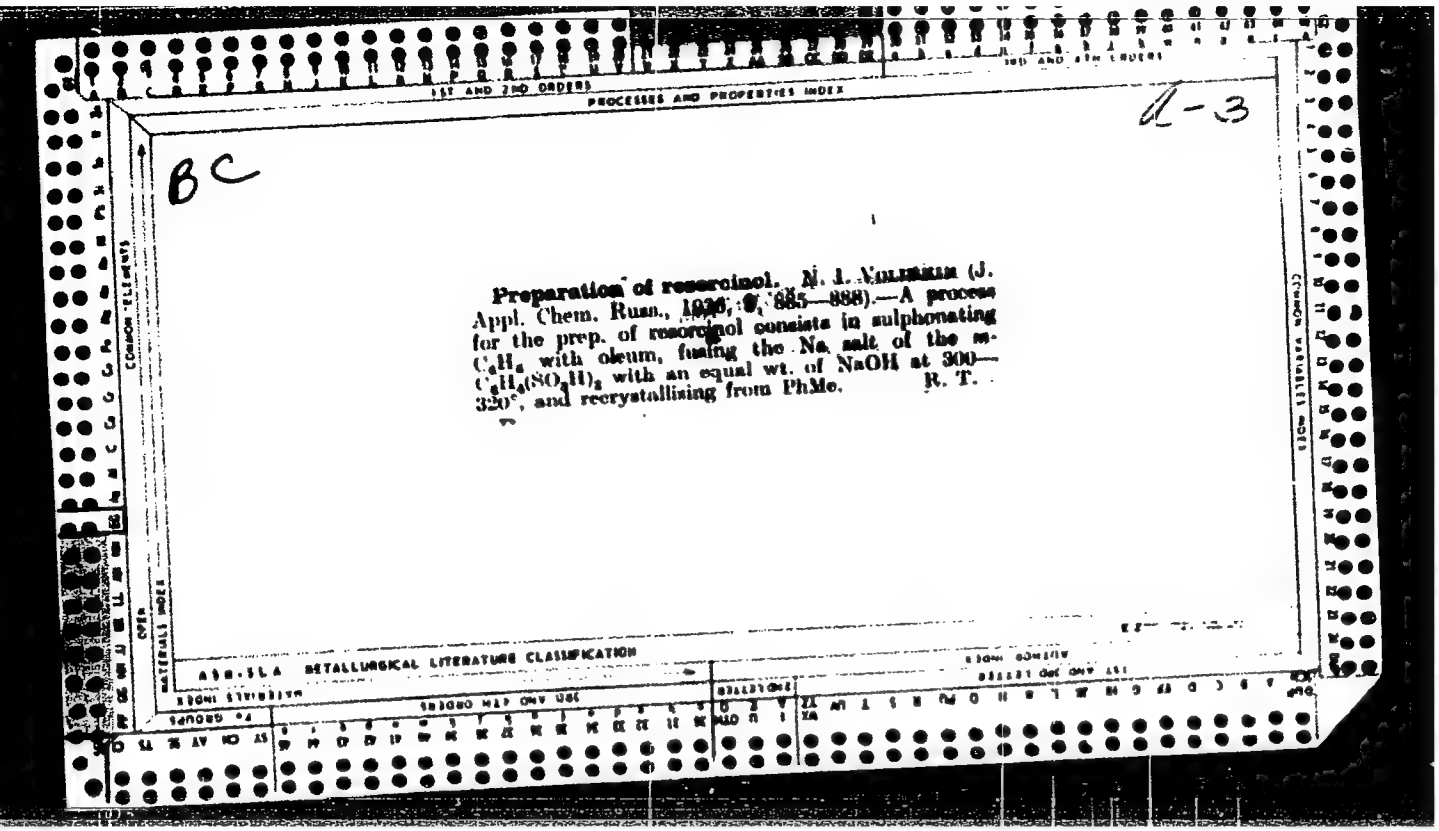
BC

B-I-9

Volumetric determination of silica in Dinas, quartzite, clays, and fireclays by means of hydroxyquinoline. M. I. VOLINETZ (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 162—164).—Modifications of Berg and Teitelbaum's method (A., 1928, 383) are described.

R. T.





LOGINOV, A. V.; BYSTROVA, V. V.; VOLINSKAYA, S. L.; DUMOVA, A. M.; STRELNIKOV, Yu. Ye.

"Soluble sodium nystatin for aerosol inhalation and its pharmacological properties."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

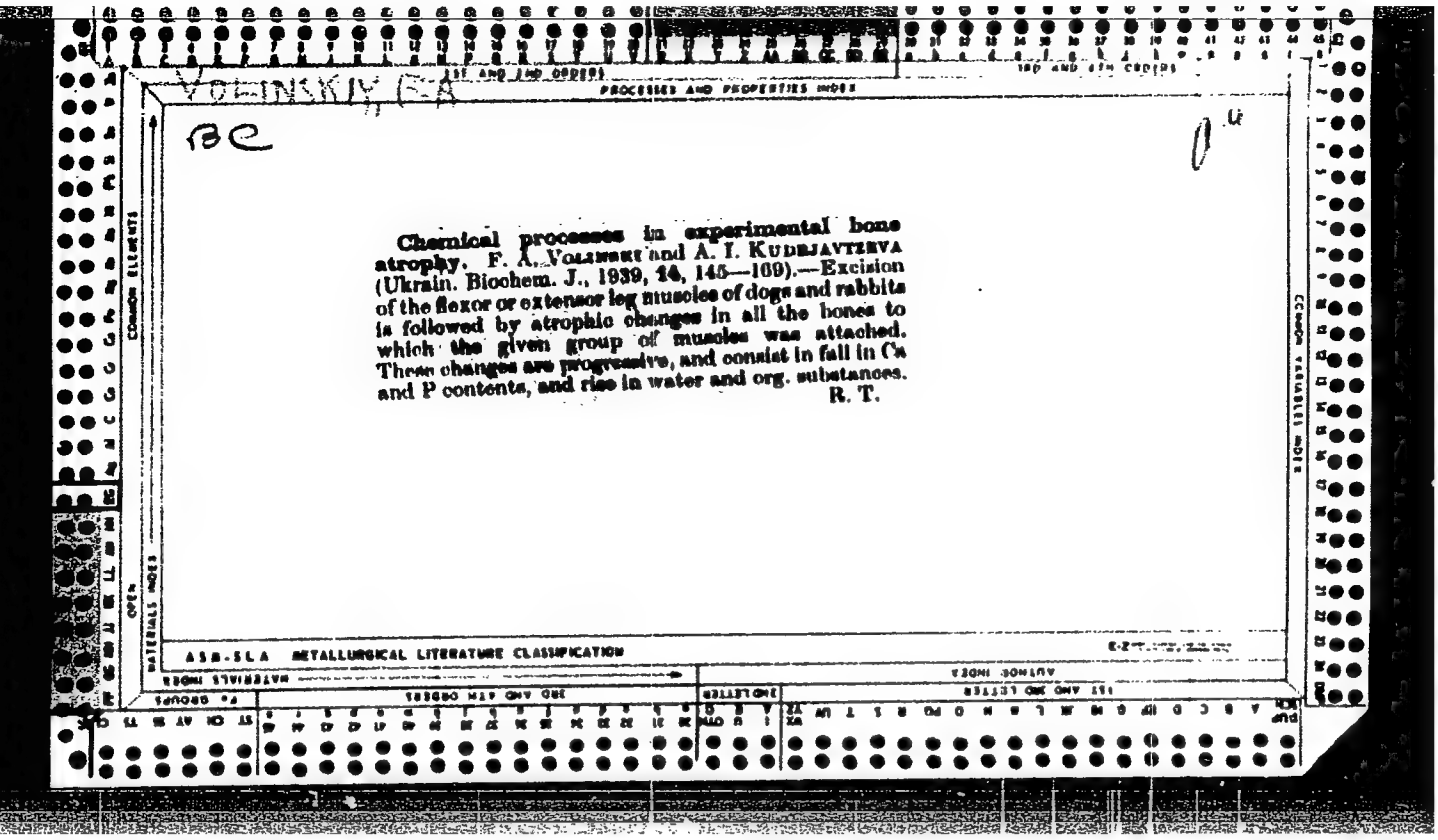
Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics, Leningrad.

LOGINOV, A. V.; DUMOVA, A. M.; CHIRKOVA, O. O.; VOLINSKAYA, S. L.

"Increased nonspecific resistance of the organism, caused by antibiotics."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics, Leningrad.



VOLINSKIY, F.A.

BC

0 U

Chemical processes in experimental bone atrophy. F. A. Volinskiy and A. I. Kudrjavtseva (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1939, 14, 145—169).—Excision of the flexor or extensor leg muscles of dogs and rabbits is followed by atrophic changes in all the bones to which the given group of muscles was attached. These changes are progressive, and consist in fall in Ca and P contents, and rise in water and org. substances.
R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VOLINSKI, L.

"The Most Valuable; a Sketch. Tr. from the Russian." p. 4,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 47, Nov. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaira)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

VOLINSKY, B.G.

"Blood Pressure Effect of Caffeine under Altered Association of Irritation and Inhibition Processes in the Central Nervous System",

Speech given at Ryazan pharmacological Conference 17-19 June '54
SO: Review of Eastern Med Sci Jan-Mar '56 Uncl

VOLINS'KIY, T. [Volyns'kyi, T.]

Captains stationed in ...tnaya Bukhta. Znan. ta pratsia no.3: 6-7 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VOLINTIR, V. (AC)

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Laboratorul Veterinar Regional), Sibiu, Brasov Regiune.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 10, Oct 1961, pp 52-57.

Data: "Microbiological Diagnosis of Abortion with Virus in Sheep."

Authors:

VOLINTIR, V., -Dr.-
GRINDEANU, H., -Veterinarian.-

VOL I ~~PT I A~~ - V

F

Country : Rumania
Category : Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Listerellosen.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, o 105830

Author : Volintir, V., Popescu, M., Frejbeanu, Gh., Grindeanu, H.
Institut. : --
Title : Listerellosis Enzootic Among Sheep

Orig Pub. : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1957, No 7, 25-31

Abstract : Three outbreaks of listerellosis are described in sheep which occurred as acute or subacute infections and also were of the abortion type. For bacteriological diagnosis cultures should be made from various parts of the brain, and for the determination of the mobility of the listerellae they should be grown at room, not thermostat, temperature.

Card: 1/1

RUMANIA / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Entomoses. R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101371

Authors : Volintir, V.; Schneider, A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Comparative Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Entomoxan, Tarsol, DDT Emulsion, and Liquid Extracts in Treating Hypodermyasis.

Orig Pub : Probl. veterin., 1956, No. 3, 37-38.

Abstract : Twenty-four animals were treated with the preparations mentioned above. Entomoxan and the extract of false hellebore (Veratrum) roots proved to be most effective in their action.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown Etiology. R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92759

Author : Volintir, V., Dumitrescu, A., Retter, I., Prejbeanu, Gh., Grindeanu, E., Urdes, E.

Inst : -

Title : A Study of Infectious Atrophic Rhinitis in Swine.

Orig Pub : Probl. zootekhn. si veterin., 1957, No 9, 29-36

Abstract : Antibodies specific to Pseudomonas pyocyanea were present in 50 percent of the examined serums from the diseased swine. According to the authors' data, both a filterable agent and Ps. pyocyanea take part in the etiology of this disease. -- From the authors' summary.

Card : 1/1